

MOL

Mountains, which to your Maker's view
Seem less than molehills do to you. *Reverend.*
Strange ignorance! that the same man who knows
How far yond' mount above this molehill shows,
Should not perceive a difference as great
Between small incomes and a vast estate! *Dryden's Fuv.*
To MOLEST. *v. a.* [molest, Fr. *molestus*, Lat.] To disturb;
to trouble; to vex.
If they will firmly persist concerning points which hitherto
have been disputed of, they must agree that they have molest-
ed the church with needless opposition. *Hooker, b. iii.*
No man shall meddle with them, or molest them in any
matter. *1 Mac. x. 35.*
Pleasure and pain signify whatsoever delights or molests us.
Locke.
Both are doom'd to death;
And the dead wake not to molest the living. *Reverend.*
MOLESTATION. *n. f.* [molestia, Latin, from *molest*.] Distur-
bance; uneasiness caused by vexation.
Though useless unto us, and rather of molestation, we re-
frain from killing swallows. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
An internal satisfaction and acquiescence, or dissatisfaction
and molestation of spirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice
respectively. *Norris's Miscel.*
MOLESTER. *n. f.* [from *molest*.] One who disturbs.
MOLETRACK. *n. f.* [mole and track.] Course of the mole un-
der-ground.
The pot-trap is a deep earthen vessel set in the ground,
with the brim even with the bottom of the moletracks. *Mort.*
MOLEWARP. *n. f.* [mole and warpan, Saxon.] A mole.
The molewarp's brains mixt therewith all,
And with the same the pismire's gall. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
MO'LLIENT. *adj.* [mollens, Latin.] Softening.
MO'LLIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *mollify*.] That may be softened.
MO'LLIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *mollify*.]
1. The act of mollifying or softening.
For induration or mollification, it is to be inquired what
will make metals harder and harder, and what will make
them softer and softer. *Bacon.*
2. Pacification; mitigation.
Some mollification, sweet lady. *Shakespeare.*
MO'LLIFIER. *n. f.* [from *mollify*.]
1. That which softens; that which appeases.
The root hath a tender, dainty heat; when, when it
cometh above ground to the sun and air, vanisheth; for it is
a great mollifier. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 863.*
2. He that pacifies or mitigates.
MO'LLIFY. *v. a.* [mollis, Latin; mollis, Fr.]
1. To soften; to make soft.
2. To alluage.
Neither herb, nor mollifying plaister, restored them to
health. *Wisd. xvi. 12.*
Sores have not been closed, neither bound up, neither mol-
lified with ointment. *Isa. i. 6.*
3. To appease; to pacify; to quiet.
Thinking her silent imaginations began to work upon some-
what, to mollify them, as the nature of mulick is to do,
I took up my harp. *Sidney, b. ii.*
He brought them to these savage parts,
And with sweet science mollify'd their stubborn hearts.
Fairy Queen, b. ii.
The crone, on the wedding-night, finding the knight's
aversion, speaks a good word for herself, in hope to mollify
the fullen bridegroom. *Dryden.*
4. To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.
They would, by yielding to some things, when they re-
fused others, sooner prevail with the houses to mollify their
demands, than at first to reform them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Cowley thus paints Goliath:
The valley, now, this monster seem'd to fill,
And we, methought, look'd up to him from our hill;
where the two words, seem'd and methought, have mollified
the figure. *Dryden's Pref. to his State of Innocence.*
MO'LTEN. *part. pass.* from *melt*.
Braft is molten out of the stone. *Job xxviii. 2.*
In a small furnace made of a temperate heat; let the heat
be such as may keep the metal molten, and no more. *Bacon.*
Love's mystick form the artizans of Greece
In wounded stone, or molten gold express. *Prior.*
MO'LY. *n. f.* [moly, Latin; moly, French.]
The moly hath pinnated leaves, like those of the lentiscus,
but are terminated by an odd lobe: the flower expands in the
form of a rose, and the fruit resembles a grain of pepper.
Miller.
Moly, or wild garlick, is of several sorts; as the great
moly of Homer, the Indian moly, the moly of Hungary, ter-
pent moly, the yellow moly, Spanish purple moly, Spanish
silver-capped moly, Dioscorides's moly, the sweet moly of Mont-
pelier: the roots are tender, and must be carefully defended

MOM

from frosts: as for the time of their flowering, the moly of
Homer flowers in May, and continues till July, and so do
all the rest except the last, which is late in September: they
are hardy, and will thrive in any soil. *Mortimer's Hyst.*
The sovereign plant he drew,
And shew'd its nature, and its wondrous pow'r;
Black was the root, but milky white the flow'r;
Moly the name.
MOLO'SSES. *n. f.* [mellezzo, Italian.] Treacle; the spume or
MOLA'SSES. } cum of the juice of the sugar-cane.
MOME. *n. f.* A dull, stupid blockhead, a flock; a post: this
owes its original to the French word *momen*, which signifies
the gaming at dice in masquerade, the custom and rule of
which is, that a strict silence is to be observed; whatsoever
fun one stakes another covers, but not a word is to be
spoken; from hence also comes our word *mum* for silence.
Hammer.
Mome, malthorse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Either get thee from the door, or sit down at the hatch.
Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.
MO'MENT. *n. f.* [moment, Fr. *momentum*, Latin.]
1. Consequence; importance; weight; value.
We do not find that our Saviour reproved them of error,
for thinking the judgment of the scribes to be worth the ob-
jecting, for esteeming it to be of any moment or value in mat-
ters concerning God. *Hooker, b. ii.*
I have seen her die twenty times upon far poorer moments.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
What towns of any moment but we have? *Shakespeare.*
It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less moment and
consequence to us than the others; seeing that without this
we can evince the existence of God. *Bentley's Sermon.*
2. Force; impulsive weight; actuating power.
The place of publick prayer is a circumstance in the out-
ward form, which hath moment to help devotion. *Hooker.*
Can these or such be any aid to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world?
Or be a moment to our enterprise? *Benj. Johnson.*
Touch with lightest moment of impulse
His free-will, to her own inclining left
In even scale. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
He is a capable judge; can hear both sides with an indi-
ferent ear; is determined only by the moments of truth, and
so retracts his past errors. *Norris's Miscel.*
3. An indivisible particle of time.
If I would go to hell for an eternal moment, or so, I could
be knighted. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this moment
The very firrings of my heart shall be
The firrings of my hand. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The imaginary reasoning of brutes is not a distinct reason-
ing, but performed in a physical moment. *Hale.*
Yet thus receiving and returning bliss
In this great moment, in this golden now,
When ev'ry trace of what, or when, or how,
Shou'd from my soul by raging love be torn. *Prior.*
MO'MENTALLY. *adv.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] For a mo-
ment.
Air but momentarily remaining in our bodies, hath no pro-
portionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to
refrigerate the heart. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*
MO'MENTANEOUS. *adj.* [momentane, Fr. *momentaneus*, Lat.]
MO'MENTARY. } Lasting but a moment.
Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is sure to en-
sue; and, on the other side, momentary benefits, when the
hurt which they draw after them is unspeakable, are not at
all to be respected. *Hooker, b. i.*
Flame above is durable and consistent; but with us it is a
stranger and momentary. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 31.*
MO'MENTARY. *adj.* [from *moment*.] Lasting for a moment;
done in a moment.
Momentary as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. *Shakespeare.*
Scarce could the shady king
The horrid sum of his intentions tell,
But the, swift as the momentary wing
Of lightning, or the words he spoke, left hell. *Craghavi.*
Swift as thought the flitting shade
Through air his momentary journey made.
Onions, garlick, pepper, salt and vinegar, taken in great
quantities, excite a momentary heat and fever. *Arbutnot.*
MO'MENTOUS. *adj.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] Important;
weighty; of consequence.
Great Anne, weighing th' events of war
Momentous, in her prudent heart these chose. *Philps.*
If any false step be made in the more momentous concerns
of life, the whole scheme of ambitious designs is broken. *Ad.*
MO'MMERY.

MON

MO'MMERY. *n. f.* [or mummery, from *mummer*, *mimerie*, Fr.]
An entertainment in which maskers play frolics. See *MOME*.
All was jollity,
Feasting and mirth, light wantonness and laughter,
Piping and playing, minstrelly and masking,
Till life fled from us like an idle dream,
A show of mummery without a meaning. *Rotor.*
MO'NACHAL. *adj.* [monachal, Fr. *monachalis*, Lat. *μοναχικός*.]
Monastick; relating to monks, or conventual orders.
MO'NACHISM. *n. f.* [monachisme, Fr.] The state of monks;
the monastick life.
MO'NAD. } *n. f.* [μονάς.] An indivisible thing.
MO'NADE. }
Disunity is the natural property of matter, which of itself
is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads.
More's Divine Dialogues.
MO'NARCH. *n. f.* [monarch, Fr. *monarque*.]
1. A governor invested with absolute authority; a king.
I was
A morfel for a monarch. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Your brother kings and monarchs of the earth
Do all expect that you should rouse yourself. *Shakespeare.*
The father of a family or nation, that uses his servants like
children, and advises with them in what concerns the com-
monweal, and thereby is willingly obeyed by them, is what
the schools mean by a monarch. *Temple's Miscel.*
2. One superior to the rest of the same kind.
The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*
With ease distinguish'd is the regal race,
One monarch wears an open, honest face;
Shap'd to his size, and godlike to behold,
His royal body shines with specks of gold. *Dryden's Virg.*
Return'd with dire remorseless sway,
The monarch savage rends the trembling prey. *Pope's Ody.*
3. President.
Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plump Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*
MO'NARCHAL. *adj.* [from *monarch*.] Suiting a monarch; re-
gal; princely; imperial.
Satan, whom now transcendent glory rais'd
Above his fellows, with monarchal pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake. *Milton.*
MO'NARCHICAL. *adj.* [monarchique, Fr. *monarchique*, from *mo-
narch*.] Vested in a single ruler.
That storks will only live in free states, is a pretty conceit
to advance the opinion of popular policies, and from an-
tipathies in nature to disparage monarchical government.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.
The decretals resolve all into a monarchical power at Rome.
Baker's Reflections on Learning.
To MO'NARCHISE. *v. n.* [from *monarch*.] To play the king.
Allowing him a breath, a little scene
To monarchize, be fear'd, and kill with looks. *Shakespeare.*
MO'NARCHY. *n. f.* [monarchie, Fr. *monarchie*.]
1. The government of a single person.
While the monarchy flourished, these wanted not a protec-
tor. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
2. Kingdom; empire.
I past
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
The first that there did greet my stranger soul,
Was my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Who cried aloud, What scourge for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence. *Shakespeare.*
This small inheritance
Contenteth me, and 's worth a monarchy. *Shakespeare.*
MO'NASTERY. *n. f.* [monastere, Fr. *monasterium*, Lat.] House
of religious retirement; convent. It is usually pronounced,
and often written, *monstry*.
Then courts of kings were held in high renown;
There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd. *Dryden.*
In a monastery your devotions cannot carry you so far toward
the next world, as to make this life the light of you. *Pope.*
MO'NASTICK. } *adj.* [monastique, Fr. *monastique*, Latin.] Re-
MO'NASTICAL. } ligious; recluse; pertaining to a monk.
I drave my tutor to fortwear the full stream of the world,
and to live in a nook merely monastick. *Shak. As you like it.*
The silicious and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friars
derive the institution of their monastick life from the example
of John and Elias. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*
When young, you led a life monastick,
And wore a vast ecclesiastick;
Now in your age you grow fantastick. *Denham.*
MO'NASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *monastick*.] Reclutely; in the
manner of a monk.
I have a dozen years more to answer for, all monastically
passed in this country of liberty and delight. *Swift.*

MON

MO'NDAY. *n. f.* [from *moon* and *day*.] The second day of the
week.
MO'NEY. *n. f.* [mehnoye, French; moneta, Latin.] It has pro-
perly no plural except when money is taken for a single piece;
but monies was formerly used for sums; Metal coined for
the purposes of commerce.
Importune him for monies; be not ceast
With slight denial. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
The jealous wittolly knave hath masses of money. *Shakespeare.*
You need my help, and you say,
Shylock, we would have monies. *Shakespeare.*
I will give thee the worth of it in money. *1 Kings xxi. 2.*
Wives the readiest helps
To betray heady husbands, rob the easy,
And lend the monies on return of lust. *Benj. Johnson.*
Money differs from uncoined silver, in that the quantity of
silver in each piece of money is ascertained by the stamp it
bears, which is a publick voucher. *Locke.*
My discourse to the hen-peck'd has produced many corre-
spondents; such a discourse is of general use, and every mar-
ried man's money. *Addison's Spect. N° 482.*
People are not obliged to receive any monies, except of
their own coinage by a publick mint. *Swift.*
Those hucksters or money jobbers will be found necessary,
if this brass money is made current in the exchequer. *Swift.*
MO'NEYBAG. *n. f.* [money and bag.] A large purse.
Look to my house; I am right loth to go;
There is some ill a brewing towards my rett,
For I did dream of moneybags to-night. *Shakespeare.*
My place was taken up by an ill-bred puppy, with a mo-
neybag under each arm. *Addison's Guard. N° 106.*
MO'NEYBOX. *n. f.* [money and box.] A till.
MO'NEYCHANGER. *n. f.* [money and change.] A broker in
money.
The users or moneychangers being a scandalous employment
at Rome, is a reason for the high rate of interest. *Arbutnot.*
MO'NEYED. *adj.* [from *money*.] Rich in money: often used in
opposition to those who are possessed of lands.
Invite moneyed men to lend to the merchants, for the con-
tinuing and quickening of trade. *Bacon's Essays.*
If exportation will not balance importation, away must
your silver go again, whether moneyed or not moneyed; for
where goods do not, silver must pay for the commodities you
spend. *Locke.*
Several turned their money into those funds, merchants as
well as other moneyed men. *Swift.*
With these measures fell in all moneyed men; such as had
raised vast sums by trading with stocks and funds, and lend-
ing upon great interest. *Swift.*
MO'NEYER. *n. f.* [monoyer-eur, Fr. from *money*.]
1. One that deals in money; a banker.
2. A coiner of money.
MO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [from *money*.] Wanting money; penniless.
The strong expectation of a good certain salary will out-
weigh the loss by bad rents received out of lands in moneyless
time. *Swift.*
MO'NEYMATTER. *n. f.* [money and matter.] Account of debtor
and creditor.
What if you and I Nick should enquire how money matters
stand between us? *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
MO'NEYSERVENER. *n. f.* [money and servener.] One who raises
money for others.
Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands of money-
serveners; such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills, if
they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole
body at last. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
MO'NEYWORTH. *n. f.* A plant.
MO'NEYSWORTH. *n. f.* [money and worth.] Something value-
able; something that will bring money.
There is either money or moneyworth in all the controver-
sies of life; for we live in a mercenary world, and it is the
price of all things in it. *L'Estrange.*
MO'NGCORN. *n. f.* [mang, Saxon, and corn.] Mixed corn:
as, wheat and rie.
MO'NGER. *n. f.* [mangere, Saxon, a trader; from *mangan*,
Saxon, to trade.] A dealer; a feller. It is used after the
name of any commodity to express a feller of that commo-
dity: as, a fishmonger; and sometimes a medler in any thing:
as, a whoremonger; a newsmonger.
Th' impatient states monger
Could now contain himself no longer. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
MO'NGREL. *adj.* [as *mangcorn*, from *mang*, Saxon, or *mengen*,
to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed.
This zealot
Is of a mongrel, divers kind,
Clerick before, and lay behind. *Hudibras, p. i.*
Ye mongrel work of heav'n, with human shapes,
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet,
But mongrel mischievous. *Dryden.*
Bale.